

THOS. D. BOGIE, Publisher.

BY ENERGY, ECONOMY AND HONESTY WE SUCCEED.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year in Advance

VOL VII.

RICHMOND, RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

NO. 48.

RICHMOND DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

THOS. D. BOGIE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—South-West Corner of the Public Square, in Woodson Bldg. Building.

Never Say Die.

We by no means give up the fight for 1880. In the history of wars and parties many a victory has been snatched from even greater reverses. The work to be done must be thorough—at once bold and unflinching. While the politicians at Washington are wrangling among themselves, the people at home must organize. Needless baggage must be left behind. We can afford to carry no dead weights. We must move up to the front, pledging the country:

1. The maintenance of the public credit inviolate, and an honest effort to advance the prosperity of the people without disturbing the operation of the simple forces—to which we owe the present revival—by experiments upon our fiscal system.

2. The cleansing of all the departments of the Government, and the establishment of a genuine system of civil-service reform in lieu of the prevailing maladministration.

3. The restoration to the people of their stolen sovereignty, accompanied by a fair and enlightened readjustment of our elective system, making it impossible to put the Government on wheels and run it into the several States as a machine for perpetrating the party that happens to be in power.

4. A constitutional guarantee against outstanding war debts and liabilities growing out of the war of every description. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Concealed Weapons.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the following law passed by the Legislature in reference to persons carrying concealed weapons, it is as follows:

Whosoever shall in this State, go into any church or place where people have assembled for public worship, or into any school room, or into any place where people be assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or for any election precinct on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assembly of persons not for other than militia drill, or meetings called under the militia law of this State, having upon or about his person any kind of arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung shot, or other deadly weapons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

HANDS OFF.—The following from Olive Logan, who writes from the other side of the "drink," speaks our sentiments exactly:

"Hands off," saith Olive Logan. Yes, verily, we respond. Olive is just right when she says the following: "A woman's safeguard is to keep a man's hands off her." If you need his assistance in walking, take his arm instead of him taking yours. Just tell him in plain English to "hands off." He may not like it at the time, but he will respect you in the future tenfold more. Men will do just what women allow them to do. Men will not do to trust. Give a man your arm and you will find him very confidential, and he will take a great many privileges he would not take if he was not permitted to do so. He will give you arm many loving squeezes and shy twists that they are safer in their own hands than they are in the hands of any man—preachers not excepted."

Stale Bread Griddle Cakes.—Take stale bread. Soak in water until soft. Strain off the water through a colander; beat the bread-crumbs lightly with a fork. To one quart of soaked crumbs add one quart of milk, three eggs, and four to make a stiff batter. Bake on a griddle.

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice demands everything it has not.

Ambition thinks no face so beautiful as that which looks from under a crown.

WONDERS OF THE MOUNDS.

Curious Discoveries in the State of Kentucky.

Dr. F. Stinson writes as follows to the *Evansville Journal*:

Below I give the result of an archaeological search made during a two week's rambling through the hills and valleys of Perry county, Ind., and Breckenridge county, Ky.

First, I found in the head of what is called Holk's bottom and Tobin's point, fire-pits, quite a number, at an average depth of ten feet below the surface. In these pits were ashes, fire coals, arrow-heads and stone axes.

In one Mr. Tobin found a tanner's fleshing-knife, and two pieces of French silver coin only dating back a little over a hundred years, showing about what date these fire-pits were last used, and that ten feet of solid dirt had formed on top of them in less than one hundred years.

On the surface, above the pits of fire-pits, there were abundance of signs of camping grounds covered over with flints, mussel-shells, etc. Great quantities of arrow-heads have been found on the surface all over the bend.

I next went in company with Jas. J. Wheeler to what is known as Cedar Lick cave, situated four miles north of Rome, Spencer county. Here we found the aborigines had occupied this cave or rock house as a dwelling for, perhaps, centuries, for we found ashes and burnt earth for three feet deep all over the bottom of the cave, which was 30 by 40 feet. Buried in these ashes had been found human skeletons, arrow heads, axes and fragments of flint.

Some 150 yards from this rock house we found two holes drilled in sandstone, 8 inches in diameter at the top, tapering to the bottom, 22 inches deep. These are called mortars, and, by and by, I learned of seventy-five of these mortars in Breckenridge county, Ky., all about the same pattern. In some of these mortars were found boulders, but nowhere were pestles found that could have been used for pounding corn in these mortars. I next visited a cave situated about two miles north of Hardensburg, Breckenridge county, Ky., on Hardens creek. This cave or rock house was 10 by 20 feet in diameter.

Mr. H. Clay Jolly dug into this cave in the year 1872, when he found eleven feet of ashes all over the bottom. In the center and at the bottom was an altar, built on sandstone, based upon a stool of sandstone. The altar was 23 by 23 inches in diameter, 31 inches high, concave on top and filled with ashes and fire coals. On two sides of this altar lay a tier of human skeletons, ten in each row.

Then on top of each tier lay another one, with some 10 inches of ashes between; until there were 11-12 feet of skeletons and ashes in depth, covering the top of the altar with ashes some 7 feet—supposed to be about 50 skeletons in all, and 7,400 bushels of ashes.

Upon or over the cranium of each of these skeletons lay a flat rock, each skeleton showing signs of having been burned about the waist before interment. With the exception of those burned portions the skeletons were remarkably well preserved, ashes and salt petre preserving them, their teeth sound and entire, all of the incisors pointed or serrated. At the lower part of the chest were numerous relics, most of which were ornaments composed of camel coal, shell and stone.

By the side of each of these skulls was found a wisp of hair or quene some 12 inches long, tied in three places. Then, commingled with the ashes and skeletons, were found great quantities of relics, such as flints, arrow heads, axes, scrapers, pellers and knives, some of which I procured from Mr. Jolly and brought home with me.

This wonderful development in this cave is very peculiar, and as yet without a parallel. Hence, it is extremely interesting to the archaeologist and scientist.

With the above before me, I arrive at the conclusion that the customs and habits of the aborigines of America are hardly to find out, and are calculated to puzzle the brain of the most eminent archaeologist or ethnologist; that it is very difficult to designate between the so-called mound builders and Indians of the eighteenth century.

Collect some soil from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put into an old pitcher and pour hot water upon it. When cool, use it to water your plants every few days. The effect upon plants is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large, thick heavy leaves and a great number of richly tinted roses.

Hamilton county, O., has had a cooking contest, and a prize was awarded to a young woman who prepared a good dinner in 65 minutes. Another girl cooked one in less time, but it was not so good.

A Noted Rifle.

Follow Telegraph.

Judge G. H. Borchardt, of this circuit, owns the gun—a splendid rifle, with which the late Col. Jo Davis, a distinguished lawyer of Fayette, killed Gen. Owen in that place many years ago. The Judge is arranging for a grand hunt this fall on the Chariton, and will carry with him that historic shooting iron. Our old citizens will remember the sad affair to which we refer. They met in the street each with his gun, but Col. Davis got the drop on his adversary.

The Chinese process of welding cracked cast-iron wares with molten iron is thus described in the *Iron Age*: "In the case, for example, of a cast-iron pan requiring such treatment, the operator commences by slightly breaking the edges of the fracture with a hammer, in order to enlarge the fissures, after which the fractured pieces are placed and held in proper position by means of wooden braces. The pan being ready, a clay crucible charged with pieces of iron, is held on a small portable furnace of sheet-iron, provided with a horizontal bellows. As soon as the iron in the crucible is melted, it is poured on a layer of partly charred husks of rough rice, spread on a pad of tanned cloth to prevent the sudden cooling of the metal. While yet liquid, the metal is forced with a jerk into the fissures, and a paper rubber is pressed over the protruding metal inside the vessel, making a strong and thorough job."

Belgia of Wheat and Corn.

The origin of wheat is a subject of much speculation. It is not certainly known in a wild state. Some suppose it descends from extinct wild species; others, that it is the cultivated form of what is now regarded as distinct wild species. About 1855 a Mons. Fabre claimed to have developed wheat by careful cultivation, during twelve years, from *oeolops ovata*, a grass common to the south of Europe, but the assertion has been generally discredited. Wheat has been a cultivated plant ever since long before historical times; the number of varieties is very large, one Frenchman having cultivated as many as 392, and many suppose there must have been three or four original species of the plant; but the entire subject of its origin is more conjecture. Corn, according to Alphonse de Candolle and Darwin, is of American origin, and seems to have undergone no specific change since the earliest ages. Darwin having found in South America heads of maize imbedded in a beach which had been raised at least eighty-five feet above the sea.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Hats to Callers on the Sick.

1. Only call at the door unless you are sure your friend is able to see you without harm.

2. Enter and leave the house and move about the room quietly.

3. Carry a cheerful face, and speak cheerful words.

4. In order to cheer, you need tell lies.

5. If your friend is very sick, do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to be cheerful.

6. Do not ask questions, and thus oblige your friends to talk.

7. Talk about something out of the room, and about the disease and circumstances of the patient.

8. Tell the news, but not the list of the sick and dying.

9. If possible, carry something with you to please the eye and relieve the monotony of the sick room; a flower, or even a picture, which you can loan for a few days.

10. If desirable, some little delicacy to tempt the appetite will be well bestowed; but nothing could be a more complete illustration of mistaken kindness than the common custom of tempting sick persons to eat such unwholesome things as rich cakes, preserves, sweetmeats, etc.

11. Stay only a moment, or a few minutes, at the longest, unless you can be of some help.

A machine for plastering walls has been invented. It consists in a receptacle for the mortar, the segment of a cylinder in form. It is provided with a hinged leaf or press plate that moves radially against the receptacle as it moves upward against the wall, pressing the plaster out through a narrow-gauged opening at the bottom.

Many Northville (Con.) farmers have combined to prevent the shooting of quail and partridge on their premises, believing that the wholesale slaughter of these birds deprives them of their best insect destroyers.

SELECT POETRY.

GEN. HODG'S LAST CHARGE.

BY HARRY HUNT CALAM.

The twilight of life is beginning to fall,
Death's shadowy wing is sweeping high up the wall,
Eternity waters are plashing,
No cheer, that I can hear the wild waves as they crash.

And amidst break on the west-brother shore,
Their silver-foam o'er the dashing.

The old enemy is falling away from my view,
I hear the last stroke of life's beating pulse.

The sword tears the mantle of sorrow,
My campaigns are ended, my battles are o'er,
My banners will follow my final neighbor.

No call shall break on my death-bed now,
But see I am fighting these ever-ready foes.

My death is the victory—no loss is the fight,
The shrieking of death, the cannon's deep boom
Are thundering still at the gates of my tomb.

The battle of grapes-shot-reviving,
The battle of grapes-shot-reviving.

But all the last enemy comes tonight,
And death is the victory—no loss is the fight.

When God and his creatures have striven,
The struggle is o'er—life's colors are faded,
And lost in the dark of vanishing world.

The hands of the spirit are given.

But see I go down "neath the conqueror's tread,
And lie cold and still in the ranks of the dead.

These soldiers forever subdued,
From the dimness of death, and the cold of its shade.

One last, solemn charge must be spoken,
My faithful old followers, steady and true.

My children are orphaned—I give them to you,
A trust for your sacredness keeping.

By the shades of the heroes that fought by my side,
By the few who have lived and the many who died.

By the brave army silently sleeping,
By the charges I led where you followed to true.

When the soldiers lay gray and the soldiers in time,
And the blood of the bravest was flowing—
Be true to the last and this battle front.

The heart of your leader has crumbled to dust,
And the grasses must grow where he grew.

PROGRAMME

Of the Ray County Teachers' Institute
To be held in Richmond, on
December 29th, 30th
and 31st, 1879.

FIRST DAY.

1. 9 to 10—Lecture by C. C. Armstrong, subject, "Advantages of Institute work." Time, 10 minutes.

2. 10 to 11—"Best Method of Starting Pupils in Primary Recitations." Led by Thomas H. Hughes.

3. 11 to 12—Discussion.

4. 12 to 1—Lecture by J. S. Hughes, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

5. 1 to 2—Discussion.

6. 2 to 3—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

7. 3 to 4—Discussion.

8. 4 to 5—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

9. 5 to 6—Discussion.

10. 6 to 7—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

11. 7 to 8—Discussion.

12. 8 to 9—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

13. 9 to 10—Discussion.

14. 10 to 11—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

15. 11 to 12—Discussion.

16. 12 to 1—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

17. 1 to 2—Discussion.

18. 2 to 3—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

19. 3 to 4—Discussion.

20. 4 to 5—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

21. 5 to 6—Discussion.

22. 6 to 7—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

23. 7 to 8—Discussion.

24. 8 to 9—Lecture by J. M. Long, subject, "The Teacher's Right to Punish Pupils for Insubordination and from School." Prof. J. M. Long.

25. 9 to 10—Discussion.

Shaw House,

RICHMOND, MO.

GEO. I. WASSON, PROPRIETOR.

Located convenient to all branches of business—south east of court house, rooms large and airy and well-furnished. Best attention given to traveling public. Good sample rooms for Commercial men. Tables supplied with the best market afford. Hack to and from trains. Charges Moderate.

GEO. N. MCGEE,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AGENT & CONVEYANCER.

RICHMOND, MO.

Has a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in Ray county.

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING!

GUS. NIEDERMAYER'S

TONSORIAL PALACE,

Opposite the Court House,

RICHMOND, MO.

If you want a good Shave or your Hair Cut, or an elegant Shampoo, GIVE GUS, A CALL.

BARBER SHOP!

AMOS HUGGINS,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

1st Door East Hughes & Co's Bank,

RICHMOND, MO.

If you wish a FIRST-CLASS SHAVE, your HAIR CUT, or a ST. MPOO, give Amos a call.

RAY COUNTY

SAVINGS BANK.

Richmond, Missouri.

A. W. DONIPHAN, President

H. C. GARNER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—A. W. Doniphan, H. C. Garner, Wm. I. Brasher, C. T. Garner, R. P. Scott, P. T. Smith, R. H. Finch, J. D. Smith, J. J. Williams, A. K. Reburn, J. W. Shidwell, T. H. Woodard, T. D. Woodson.

General banking business transacted. Deposits made promptly and at reasonable rates.

J. S. HUGHES & CO.,

EXCHANGE

—AND—

BANKING,

RICHMOND, MO.

Buy and sell Exchange, Government, State and County Bonds, etc. Collections made and Deposits received.

W. W. MOSBY & SON,

Richmond, Missouri.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS

MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded at all hours

An Invitation to all.

Come and see our handsome and well selected stock of—

RICES' GROCERY STORE.

GO TO

W. D. RICE & SONS'

CHEAP

GROCERY, QUEENSWARE

AND

HARDWARE STORE,

For Best Goods in the City

RICHMOND, MO. MISSOURI.

South Side Public Square.

Rices' Hardware Store.

Rices' Queensware Store.

GO TO

W. D. RICE & SONS'

CHEAP

GROCERY, QUEENSWARE

AND

HARDWARE STORE,

For Best Goods in the City

RICHMOND, MO. MISSOURI.

South Side Public Square.

Rices' Hardware Store.

Rices' Queensware Store.

GO TO

W. D. RICE & SONS'

CHEAP

GROCERY, QUEENSWARE

AND

HARDWARE STORE,

For Best Goods in the City

RICHMOND, MO. MISSOURI.

South Side Public Square.

Rices' Hardware Store.

Rices' Queensware Store.

GO TO

W. D. RICE & SONS'

CHEAP

GROCERY, QUEENSWARE

AND

HARDWARE STORE,

For Best Goods in the City

RICHMOND, MO. MISSOURI.

South Side Public Square.